

## DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown in the drawings and described in further detail in the description below.

5           Shown are:

Fig. 1, a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the shaft drive device of the invention, in various stages of assembly;

10           Fig. 2, a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the shaft drive device of the invention, in various stages of assembly;

Fig. 3, a view from below of a first example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted;

15           Fig. 4, a view from below of a second example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted;

20           Fig. 5, a view from below of a third example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted;

Fig. 6, a view from below of a fourth example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted; and

25           Fig. 7, a view from below of a fifth example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor

device inserted.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

In the drawings, the same reference numerals pertain to identical or functionally identical components.

5        Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the shaft drive device of the invention, in various stages of assembly.

10        Fig. 1 shows a printed circuit board or PCB 1; a luminous disk 2; a dial 3; a stator device 40 with a stator coil core region 4, a stator winding 41, and a stator arm region 42; a rotor device 50 with a rotor 5, a rotor shaft 51, and a double radial bearing bush 52; a pointer 8; wiring 10 of the PCB device 1; a radial bearing bush 11; a leadthrough 12 for the rotor shaft 51; a mounting 13 for the dial 3; a stop 15; one hole 16 for receiving each detent protrusion; an attachment device 60 with a lid 6, an axial bearing bush, and a detent protrusion 62 for the holes 16.

20        The first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 shows the layout according to the invention of a stepping motor for an electronic combination instrument as a pointer drive mechanism; contacting is provided via the wiring 10 of the PCB device 1. By the partial integration, according to the invention, of the shaft drive device with the PCB device 1, the height of the stepping motor is reduced on the one hand, and its assembly is simplified on the other.

25        The steps required for assembling the shaft drive device in the first embodiment will now be described in further detail.

On the PCB device 1, the luminous disk 2 and the dial 3 are attached to the front side (the top in Fig. 1). The stator device 40 is also mounted on the back side of the PCB device 1, specifically by an SMD joining method, such as adhesive bonding or soldering.

Care must be taken to provide the correct alignment, that is, the correct spacing between the rotor 5 and the bunching face of the stator arm region 42 for the magnetic field at the rotor 5. To set this spacing correctly, various options exist. In the present example, in reflow soldering or conductive adhesive bonding of the stator device 40 to the PCB device 1, a mounting rotor (not shown) is carried along, in magnetized form, and thus assures the correct spacing during the mounting process. After the mounting process, the mounting rotor is removed again.

Once the stator device 40 has been mounted, the insertion of the rotor device 50 is done, from the back side of the PCB device 1, until the upper radial bearing bush 52 strikes the stop 15 on the upper edge of the radial bearing bush 11. Next, the attachment device 60, which in the present example comprises the lid 6 with the axial bearing bush 61 and the detent protrusions 62, is locked in detent fashion or snapped onto the PCB device 1, in its holes 16.

Once the lid 6 has been mounted on the PCB device 1, the assembly of the stepping motor is concluded, and the assembled component group represents the stepping motor in its known form.

To make the pointer instrument complete, the pointer 8 is mounted on the rotor shaft 51 from the front side of the PCB device 1. On its other side, the rotor shaft 61 is

braced in the axial bearing bush 61 of the lid 6.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the shaft drive device of the invention, in various stages of assembly.

5 In Fig. 2, in addition to the reference numerals already given, 1' designates a PCB device embodied differently, that is, with a recess 14, and 101 designates an insert for reception in the recess 14.

10 In the second embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the axial bearing bush 11' is embodied in an insert 101 that can be received in the recess 14 of the PCB device 1'. The stator device 40, which forms a unit that has the stator coil core region 4, the stator winding 41 located therein, and the stator arm region 42, is attached in advance to the insert 15 101. Since the insert 101 is small, it can be made from a special, extremely dimensionally precise plastic, which in the final analysis assures the correct disposition on the PCB device 1' and thus the correct spacing between the rotor 5 and the stator unit 40.

20 The connection between the insert 101 and the PCB device 1' is expediently accomplished both positively and nonpositively by clamping or adhesive bonding or the like.

The remaining layout corresponds to that of the first embodiment in Fig. 1.

25 Fig. 3 is a view from below of a first example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted.

In Fig. 3, in addition to the reference numerals already given, 45 indicates an alignment device in the form of centering pins, and 420 indicates a mounting for holding the stator device 40 together.

5 In the first example of the stator device 40 shown in Fig. 3, the stator arm region 42 extends substantially perpendicular to the stator coil core region 4. The two halves of the stator device 40 are joined via the mounting 420, so that the entire stator device 40 forms a unit, which  
10 is attached, aligned by the centering pins 45, to the back side of the PCB device 1.

Fig. 4 is a view from below of a second example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted.

15 In Fig. 4, in addition to the reference numerals already listed, 110 indicates a collar of the PCB device 1 (see Fig. 1) or of the insert 101 (see Fig. 2), which acts as a spacer between the rotor 5 and the stator device 40.

20 In the second example of the stator device 40 shown in Fig. 4, the spacer 110 is attached between the rotor 5 and the stator device 40, or in other words in the region of the bunching face; the spacer is expediently a thin plastic ring, on which the stator device 40 rests with its bunching face, virtually without tolerances on the principle of a spring.  
25 The thickness of the spacer 110 is accordingly selected such that the rotor 5 can rotate without major frictional resistance.

Otherwise, this second example is identical to the first example of the stator device 40 described in

conjunction with Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view from below of a third example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted.

5 In Fig. 5, in addition to the reference numerals already listed, 42' designates a modified stator arm region; 43' designates a setting for the modified stator arm region 43'; and 420' designates a correspondingly modified mounting.

10 In the third example of the stator device 40 shown in Fig. 5, the two halves of the stator device 40 are U-shaped, but each of the stator windings 41 is located in one leg of the U, or in other words the lower leg in terms of Fig. 5. Also, there is only one mounting 420' for holding together the two halves of the stator device 40. Settings 43' for  
15 receiving the stator arm region 42' are additionally provided on the back side of the PCB device 1.

Fig. 6 is a view from below of a fourth example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted.

20 In Fig. 6, in addition to the reference numerals already listed, 42'' designates a modified stator arm region and 43'' designates a setting for the modified stator arm region 43''.

25 In the fourth example of the stator device 40 shown in Fig. 6, the two halves of the stator device 40 are V-shaped, with the stator winding 41 provided on each leg of the V. In this example, the two halves of the stator device 40 are not joined together; instead, they are fitted into the

corresponding fit 43'' of the PCB device 1, and the centering pins 45, as in the above cases, assure the correct alignment.

Fig. 7 is a view from below of a fifth example of the stator device, attached to the PCB device and with the rotor device inserted.

In the fifth example of the stator device 40 shown in Fig. 7, four stator coil core regions 4 with a corresponding stator winding 41 are provided, which are at an angle of 90° from one another and do not cohere with one another but instead are attached individually to the back side of the PCB device 1.

Although the above invention has been described above in terms of preferred exemplary embodiments, it is not limited to them but instead can be modified in manifold ways.

In particular, the shape of the stator device 40 can be varied substantially arbitrarily. It is furthermore possible to make the connection between the stator device 40 and the PCB device 1 in some other way than by the SMD technique. Finally, the pointer 8 can also be attached to the other side of the rotor shaft 51 instead, and in that case the stop 15 acts as an axial bearing. The radial bearing bush can also be attached to the top or the bottom side of the PCB device 1.